

tremes. Also there is a good deal of variation in the intensity and extent of the yellow of the underparts among specimens from Tongking and Haut Laos. Two males from Dakto, Central Annam, are similar to specimens from the Boloven Plateau and should be referred to *ochra*.

Mr. Deignan was unable to examine material from Bokor, southwestern Cambodia. This population is isolated on the Chaînes des Eléphants et des Cardamomes and has special characteristics. I propose to call it:

***Aethopyga saturata cambodiana*, n. subsp.**

Type.—Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 1578, adult male, collected at Bokor, Cambodia, on December 12, 1927, by J. Delacour (original number 793).

Diagnosis.—Nearest to *ochra* Deignan (Bas Laos and Central Annam), differing in having the middle of throat usually metallic blue, not dull black, the mantle of a darker maroon red color and the abdomen grayer. Resembles *sanguinipectus* Walden (South Burma), but darker red on the mantle. In its dark mantle and metallic throat it approaches *johnsi* Robinson and Kloss (South Annam), which, however, is very distinct from all other races in the almost plain red color of the breast. Iris dark brown; bill black; legs blackish brown. Female similar to *petersi*, very yellow underneath.

Range.—The mountains of southwestern Cambodia and probably the border of Siam.

Specimens examined.—8 males, 3 females.

Remarks.—One of the males (Paris) has the center of throat dull black.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Some races of the babbling thrush*, *Malacocincla abbotti* Blyth.¹
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Despite the fact that this common babbler is generally admitted to show normal subspecific variation in the Malaysian Sub-region, ornithological writers have consistently held that the nominate race ranges, without the least geographical change, from the eastern Himalayan foothills to Malaya and Indochina. Inasmuch as the rich material before me shows undeniable subspeciation, it must be supposed that lack of specimens from Arakan, the type locality of the species, has inhibited its proper study in the past.

It may be said at once that I have not myself seen a single topotype of *Malacocincla abbotti* and that all remarks to follow are based upon the premise that specimens from southwestern Siam and northern Tenasserim represent the Arakanese form—an assumption supported by careful comparison of these birds with the original description of Blyth (Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14, pt. 2: 601. Aug. 1845).

In my diagnoses of new subspecies, only fresh-plumaged adult examples have been employed, and "foxing" has been taken into account by comparison of birds of approximately the same date of collection. After these precautions, I still find it necessary

to name three races from Siam alone. Their descriptions follow.

1. ***Malacocincla abbotti rufescentior*, n. subsp.**

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 330572, adult female, collected at Ban Tha Lo, southwest of Surat Thani or Ban Don (ca. lat. 9°05' N., long. 99°15' E.), peninsular Siam, on September 20, 1931, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 4982).

Diagnosis.—Separable in series from *M. a. abbotti* (as exemplified by birds from southwestern Siam and northern Tenasserim) by having the upperparts slightly more rufescent, and especially by having the underparts (except the white throat and abdomen) more strongly washed with a much brighter ferruginous.

Range.—Peninsular Siam (except Pattani Province) and southern Tenasserim.

Remarks.—*M. a. rufescentior* is distinguishable from *olivacea* of Pattani Province and Malaya by the same characters as separate it from *abbotti*. The material before me does not show any very obvious difference between *abbotti* and *olivacea*, although the latter seems to have the upperparts the least bit darker in tone; larger series would probably show this better.

Twenty-four winter-taken adults of *rufescentior* have been examined.

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2. *Malacocinclia abbotti obscurior*, n. subsp.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 333912, adult male, collected at Khao Sa Bap (lat. 12°35' N., long. 102°15' E.), Chanthaburi Province, southeastern Siam, on October 25, 1933, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 6545).

Diagnosis.—Separable in series from *M. a. rufescentior* by having the coloration of the crown, especially anteriorly, darker and more olivaceous; by having the remaining upperparts equally rufescent, but decidedly deeper in tone; and by having the rufescent of the underparts (excepting the white throat and abdomen) slightly brighter and deeper.

Range.—Southeastern Siam.

Remarks.—Twenty-five winter-taken adults of *obscurior* have been examined.

3. *Malacocinclia abbotti williamsoni*, n. subsp.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 324357, adult male, collected at Sathani Pak Chong, eastern Siam

at lat. 14°40' N., long. 101°25' E., on November 16, 1929, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 3457).

Diagnosis.—Like *M. a. obscurior* in the dark coloration of the crown but easily distinguishable from it in series by having the remaining upperparts olivaceous brown, but slightly suffused with rufescent, and by having the underparts (except the white throat and abdomen) more lightly washed with a paler ferruginous.

From *M. a. abbotti*, which it resembles beneath, *williamsoni* is separable by the deeper tone of the more olivaceous-brown upperparts and the darker coloration of the crown.

Range.—Eastern Siam and Laos (Vientiane).

Remarks.—This race is named in honor of Sir Walter J. F. Williamson, C.M.G., the well-known student of Siamese ornithology.

Eleven winter-taken adults of *williamsoni* have been examined.

ZOOLOGY.—*Two new millipeds of Jamaica*.¹ H. F. LOOMIS, Coconut Grove, Fla.

Late in January and early in February, 1937, Dr. E. A. Chapin, curator of insects, United States National Museum, collected insects and members of lower groups in Jamaica. The millipeds included in this collection were sent to me for identification, there being eight species of which two appear to be undescribed, one representing a new generic type. These two new millipeds are here described and the previously known species in the collection listed. All specimens have been deposited in the National Museum.

Glomeridesmus angulosus, n. sp.

One male (type) and six other specimens in bottle labeled only "Sifting fern gully, Feb. 2," but probably collected at Moneague, where other collecting was done the same day.

Diagnosis.—This is the smallest West Indian species of the genus and has the posterior corners of more of the caudal segments produced into acute angles than any other species. The last male legs also are distinctive.

Description.—Length of largest specimen, a female, with 21 segments, 4 mm, width 1 mm;

largest male, with 20 segments, 3 mm long. The generally dark color of living animals probably is almost entirely derived from the internal organs showing through the quite transparent and colorless body wall noticeable in preserved specimens.

The pit behind each antenna is circular and not opened on any side, nor is the antennal socket opened behind or below although there is a depression below it as in the Haitian *G. jenkinsi* Loomis.

From segment 12 or 13 to segment 19 inclusive the posterior corners are increasingly produced into acute angles as shown in Fig. 1.

Basal joint of the legs with posterior margin minutely serrate. Pleuræ with about three transverse ridges in front, the back margin smooth but with 6 to 8 minute, short, projecting setae; inner posterior corner acute. Penultimate legs of male with basal joints directed outward, the three terminal ones bent caudad. Last male legs with only the two terminal joints projecting beyond the penultimate legs, modified as shown in Fig. 2.

Siphonophora robusta Chamberlin

A female, apparently of this species from Moneague, station 370, February 2.

¹ Received January 16, 1948.